The Pyongyang Times

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A Review of Great Successes and Experiences Gained under the Rays of Theses on Socialist Rural Question

National Meeting of Activists in Agricultural Domain Held in the Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guides a national meeting of activists in the domain of agriculture

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, a national meeting of activists in the domain of agriculture took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang for three days from August 7 to 9.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the central and local organs in the domain of agriculture and functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organizations and economic organs.

The meeting summed up the achievements and experiences made in the struggle for carrying out the programmatic tasks put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and discussed measures for thoroughly implementing the tasks.

At 9 a.m. on the first day of the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, appeared on the platform.

All the attendants warmly welcomed the leader with stormy cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and thunderous applause rocking the hall.

The platform was taken by Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Ryu Jang Sik and Hong Won Gil.

Many functionaries from local areas made reports at the meeting.

Citing examples of their localities, they proudly referred to the fact that the tasks set forth by the leader with originality in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question are being carried out with credit and enormous successes registered in the building of the socialist countryside.

They pointed out that a perfect and comprehensive irrigation system has been established throughout the country and the task of rural electrification brilliantly realized.

Reviewing the proud achievements gained in rural mechanization under the wise guidance of the Party and the leader, they pointed out that a bright prospect opened for the complete realization of the task for mechanization of agriculture set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by July 27 next year, the "day of assistance to the technical revolution in the countryside".

The reports laid stress on the big progress made in the chemicalization of agriculture.

The reporters pointed out that the technical and cultural levels of the peasants have been raised considerably and the looks of the rural villages have undergone a new, radical change with the vigorous promotion of the cultural revolution in the countryside.

They said that as the ideological revolution proceeded definitely ahead of all other work in the countryside, a great change took place in the ideological consciousness and political and moral traits of the agricultural working people.

Referring to the fact that the leader visited many rural areas from the beginning of this year and paid close attention to all matters for effecting a new upsurge in this year's agricultural production, they stated:

Following the leader's teaching, our agricultural working people did all farm work qualitatively and in good time with the attitude of master towards the revolution and brought about an unusual bumper crop throughout the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was the first to propound a scientific theory and line for the final solution of the rural question and has led our countryside to today's prosperity analysed the successes and experiences gained in the socialist rural construction and gave programmatic teachings illumining a bright road to new victory at the August 9 sitting.

The leader pointed out with satisfaction that great successes were made in the endeavours for carrying out the tasks put forward in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and at the Fifth Congress of the Party, especially a revolutionary upsurge has been effected continuously in our countryside, knowing no stagnation and conservatism as a result of the vigorous progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and a record harvest is expected this year in the agricultural production.

The leader stressed that a high goal would be attained this year in the agricultural production and the firm material-technical and political-ideological foundations have been laid to occupy the height of 6.5-7 million tons in grain output within the coming one or two years.

This victory was made possible, first of all, thanks to the ideological revolution that successfully proceeded ahead of all other work in the countryside, he said.

As the ideological revolution was carried out vigorously, the agricultural working people have thoroughly armed themselves with the *Juche* idea of the Party and given full play to the revolutionary style of working as the master knowing no indolence and relaxation and the cadres in the countryside have set examples through their personal practice in work and devoted themselves to the endeavours for implementing the agricultural policy of the Party, united as one with the cooperative farmers, the leader stressed.

He noted: our successes in the socialist rural construction have been made possible also through the implementation of the Party's policy of stepping up the technical revolution in the countryside to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and place farming on a scientific and technical plane.

Pointing to the fact that the mechanization of our agriculture has reached a very high level, the leader said: thanks to the powerful assistance of our tractor industry, automobile industry and other industries and especially to the construction of the new Kumsong Tractor Plant, next year 3-4 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land and many trucks will work in the countryside and the proportion of work done by machines will rapidly increase year after year in rice transplanting, weeding and thrashing.

Various kinds of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals have been supplied in greater quantities to the countryside as the Party and state directed much efforts to the development of the chemical industry.

The leader also referred to the successes made in carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside.

He pointed to the successes made in expanding the network of creches and kindergartens and introducing water and bus service and developing clinics into hospitals in the rural villages.

In particular, the leader spoke of the successes registered in the work of enforcing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education in the countryside like in the urban areas, raising the technical and cultural standards of the peasants and dispatching technicians and specialists to the rural areas.

Then the leader advanced the tasks to consolidate the already-made successes and thoroughly fulfil the tasks set forth by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and the Fifth Congress of the Party, further accelerate the socialist rural construction and increase the agricultural production still more.

The leader said that next year, the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", should be made a year of decisive victory in the fulfilment of the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and a year of a new big stride forward in grain output and in all other domains of agricultural production.

He said that what is important in the speedy completion of the rural technical revolution, the mechanization of agriculture in particular, is to produce and supply large numbers of tractors and various other farming machines in a short period and raise their utility rate in every way.

Thus, the leader taught that the grand tasks of mechanization put forward by the Theses on the Rural Question should be fulfilled next year and the tasks set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party be successfully carried out.

The leader pointed out that the projects for increasing the capacities of the chemical plants and their repair and replenishment should be completed without fail in time to produce and supply large quantities of nitrogenous, phosphorous and potassic fertilizers and other kinds of suitable chemical fertilizers and microelement fertilizers and ensure from next year the supply of chemical fertilizers at a level envisaged in the Theses on the Rural Question.

Saying that the tasks of the cultural revolution should be thoroughly fulfilled, the leader remarked: for the further successful enforcement of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, the building of schools in all rural villages [illegible] preparations for teaching material[illegible] dynamically pushed ahead and [illegible] be [illegible] work [illegible] training teachers be orga[illegible] in a far-sighted way and the [illegible] of teaching and education be [illegible] successfully implement the [illegible] and communist education pr[illegible]

And he stressed that modern rural dwelling houses should be built in a big way through a whole mass movement in all parts and the work of introducing water and bus services in the rural villages and turning rural clinics into hospitals and introducing the television network be further accelerated and completed in the shortest period.

He said that, along with this, cultural practices in production and life should be thoroughly established in all the rural villages.

The leader laid main stress on the necessity of producing and supplying to the countryside a large quantity of high quality goods of various kinds suitable to the taste of the peasants to further improve their living standard in particular.

The leader taught that the ideological revolution in the countryside should be continuously pushed ahead of all other work.

He stressed that the ideological work for arming the agricultural working people more firmly with the *Juche* idea of the Party and making them give full play to the attitude of master toward the revolution should be energetically conducted to enable them to work with devotion in a way befitting the master of the socialist society, oppose the old way of life and establish a socialist way of life and assiduously manage all the affairs of economic life.

He stressed the need to strengthen the education in socialist patriotism and class education among the agricultural working people.

The leader touched upon some problems arising in the immediate farming.

In conclusion the leader indicated in detail the orientation for drawing up an agricultural production plan for next year and called upon the whole Party to scale the high eminence of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan by holding fast to agriculture.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concluded his speech, the entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet and expressed their infinite reverence and ardent loyalty to the great leader with enthusiastic applause and thunderous cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The entire attendants, keeping deep in their minds the programmatic teachings of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, confirmed the determination to live up with fidelity to the deep trust and expectation of the leader by making the teachings of the leader their flesh and blood, more energetically pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, effecting a great upsurge in the agricultural production and achieving new brilliant victory in the implementation of the tasks put forward by the Theses on the Rural Question and the Fifth Congress of the Party before the domain of rural economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the attendants of the meeting.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of NUFK, Leaves Pyongyang

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk left Pyongyang on August 14 by special train after taking a rest in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were present at the Pyongyang railway station to see off the guests.

Leaving with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk were his entourage—the family of Samdech Head of State and other Cambodian guests—and Ambassador Ang Kim Khoan of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DPRK and Madame.

Set up in place of honour in the station plaza packed with large crowds of farewell bidders were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people and a close friend of our people.

A farewell function in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was held at the station plaza.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of Cambodia were played.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged firm handshakes with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him.

The special train carrying the guests pulled out of the Pyongyang railway station amid the warm cheers of the farewell bidders, the sentiments of militant unity and fraternal friendship forged between the Korean and Cambodian peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle pervading the air.

Earlier, in the evening of August 9, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk, saw a friendship performance given by artists in Pyongyang and Prince Norodom Sihamoni at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

At the end of the performance, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk, together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk and their entourage visited the Kumsong Tractor Plant on August 11.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae accompanied the guests.

Put in place of honour in the spacious compound of the plant garbed in festive attire were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people.

The guests made a round of the processing and assembling shop, the steel casting shop and the forging shop, waving their hands to the crowds in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome.

On the same day Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Princess Monique Sihanouk, and their entourage called at the June 3 Cooperative Farm and the Sokchi Cooperative Farm in the Onchon district.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were with the guests.

In honour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of the 12th.

At the banquet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made a speech first.

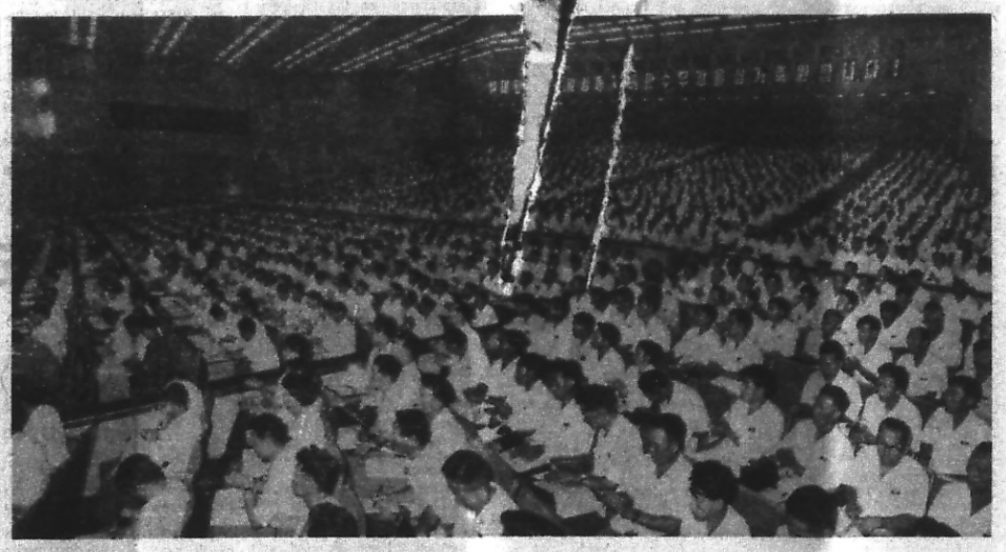
Then the floor was taken by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

During his stay in our country Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the DPRK, the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Pyongyang, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK and the Ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the DPRK who paid calls on him.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had friendly conversations with them.

Besides, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met a correspondent of the journal "Jeune Afrique".



Attendants of the meeting

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Expresses Condolences over the Death of Comrade Walter Ulbricht

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Pyongyang on August 7 and expressed deep condolences over the death of Comrade Walter Ulbricht, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

A wreath sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed before the portrait of the late Comrade Walter Ulbricht framed with a black ribbon.

Also placed beneath the portrait of the deceased was a wreath jointly sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Then, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung signed the mourners' book expressing deep sorrow over the death of Comrade Walter Ulbricht, an outstanding figure of the German working class and the international working-class movement and a close friend of the Korean people.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Rim Chun Chu, Yon Hyong Muk and Hong Won Gil; and Kim Yong Nam, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, paid a visit to the GDR Embassy and expressed condolences.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (18)

Great Victory in Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War

Leaving Hall No. 26, I then moved on to Hall No. 27. I found myself in a solemn frame of mind when entering this hall.

On display in this hall are the exhibits showing the historic victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

My first gaze was held by a large picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, a lofty mountain of the revolution, standing out against the blue sky. It held the central place on a wall. The portrait of the leader which was reverently put in the central part of the picture especially held my eyes.

This reflects our people's great expectation and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero who was the hope and beacon and the great sun of our nation in the dark days of national suffering when even the midday sun and the full moon had lost their lustre.

The Korean people were deprived of everything and trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists. But as they had Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who would deliver the fatherland and the nation, the Korean people looked forward to the day when they would meet him in the liberated fatherland, cherishing deep in their minds unshaken faith in the future and great pride.

No bayonet or iron chain could suppress the Korean people's intense loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung and their love of him, for they believed in him wholeheartedly and followed him with deep respect.

On the wall in red letters are the words reading "Kim Il Sung, Commander of Korean Independence and a world-famous general" and on display below are the materials showing our people's ardent reverence for and their loyalty to the leader.

It was hard to pass a propaganda leaflet entitled "Commander in Mt. Paekdu-san". The leaflet published by the members of an organization of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the Pungsan area in South Hamgyong Province in the first half of the 1940's, was an expression of their reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. It reads:

"Mt. Paekdu-san is renowned in Korea. It is a lofty mountain, hence the name, Paekdu. There, in the depths of the mountain an unrivalled general, the Commander of Korean Independence, has his camp. Who is this general? He is the famous Commander of Korea, General Kim. General Kim flies in all directions as if by magic. General Kim is the Commander of Korean Independence and a world-famous general. General Kim brings sunlight to the Korean peninsula by annihilating the Japanese army. The Japanese warlords fall like dead leaves in the autumn before General Kim's famous tactics. They seek escape even at the mention of General Kim's name. That is why our compatriots throughout Korea are filled with confidence in victory. General Kim will win victory after victory and bring independence to Korea."

I also found here poems and pictures dedicated to the leader. They were written or drawn by the members of the ARF local branches.

I paused now before a secret document of Japanese imperialism and many Japanese publications reporting that even children, to say nothing of young and old Koreans, loved and respected the leader as the greatest man.

The secret document tells that in 1944 bold letters reading "Kim Il Sung, Commander of Korean Independence" were found inscribed on the ceiling of the steerage of the Koanmaru, a ferryboat plying between Pusan of Korea and Shimonoseki of Japan, and this shocked them.

Through these historic exhibits, I could know well that at that time our people fought on stubbornly under the enemy's harsh repression looking up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the saviour of liberation, filled with the firm conviction that as long as he was leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle Korea would surely be liberated.

With the coming of 1943, as the KPRA made an increasing number of sallies into the homeland and the political workers sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung intensified their activities in all parts of the country, workers, peasants, youth and students showed an increasing tendency to respond to the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him.

The materials on this are on display in the hall.

As I paused before the photos and materials I learned that in 1944 Comrade Kim Won Ju, a cousin of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and many other young patriots in South Pyongan Province formed a revolutionary organization called the "National Liberation Corps" and while expanding its forces made preparations for an armed revolt secretly.

The materials show that they worked out a detailed programme of action to join up with the KPRA in the great battle for national liberation which was approaching, and pushed ahead with their plan to rise in armed revolt in and around Pyongyang when the time was ripe.

There is an exhibit showing workers in Pyongyang building a secret iron workshop and manufacturing weapons, motivated by a desire to join the KPRA led by the leader and take part in the final battle to liberate the homeland from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. Another exhibit shows that in August 1944 young Koreans dragooned into the Japanese imperialist marine corps stationed in Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, formed a secret organization and planned a mutiny to coincide with advance into the homeland of the KPRA led by the leader.

Studying the materials on display, I deeply realized that the desire and attempt of our people to join in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him were an irresistible trend of the time.

Also seen on the adjoining wall are the materials that tell of the feats performed in the sacred war for fatherland liberation by the men of the KPRA guided by the leader, and of the miserable defeat of the enemies.

Here in this hall I saw with deep emotion the pictures representing the KPRA units fighting at Sosura, their landing operations at Unggi, Rajin and Chongjin upon the order of the leader, photos on KPRA men disarming the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops and a large picture showing the people overjoyed with liberation.

We were attentively listening to the curator. To cope with the fast-changing situation, the leader saw to it that men of the KPRA made full preparations to bring about the great revolutionary event and on August 9, 1945 he issued an order to finally defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the homeland. Following the order of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the KPRA units broke through the Japanese "impregnable defence line" in an instant and advanced with irresistible force. They liberated Unggi, Sosura, Rajin, Chongjin, Namyang and many other districts in the northern part of Korea one after another, and made the Japanese imperialists surrender unconditionally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thus realized the historic cause of national liberation which our people had longed for so much.

Then on to a group of sculptures delineating the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the materials on the revolutionary traditions. Kept in place of honour they reflect the earnest desire of our people to inherit generation after generation our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the leader during the 15-year arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A red flag exhibited on a wall attracted my attention. Inscribed in it are the words of the leader:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, after overcoming the basic weaknesses present in the early years of the Korean communist movement, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people."

This teaching of the leader inscribed in gold letters made us realize its true meaning more clearly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the father of the immortal idea of *Juche*, firmly established *Juche* in the Korean communist movement, creatively applied and developed, for the first time, Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, put forward unique revolutionary line and strategy and tactics and splendidly put them into effect.

In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of the Korean revolution.

The main elements of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle are the ideological system of *Juche*, valuable revolutionary achievements, rich experiences in struggle, the revolutionary work method and the mass style of work. These constitute the valuable revolutionary heritage and the firm assets of the Korean revolution to be carried forward in its entirety by our Party and people from generation to generation.

Proudly I raised my head, as my eyes met the works of the leader published in many countries and "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas".

From seeing these publications I realized more clearly that the brilliant revolutionary traditions created by the leader were making their way with great impact to many revolutionary peoples of the world.

Leaving this hall, I was filled with firm resolve to carry on with undiminished vigor and totally devote myself to the task of defending and safeguarding with all thoroughness our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions and carrying them forward for generations, with great pride in making revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kwak Chun Man

The Leader of the People

"Comrades, We've Returned Home at Last!"

On August 15, 1945, Korea greeted its liberation.

General Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, organized and led the 15 year long anti-Japanese armed struggle and thus defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country.

The General who won this historic victory returned to the liberated homeland in triumph, raising high the red flag smoke-blackened in the crucible of the battle.

In the days of the long-drawn struggle, he longed to see the fatherland, spending sleepless nights, concerned about the sufferings of the people groping in the dark. He covered a long, long path of struggle. He fought a thousand and one fierce battles, ending out manifold difficulties. Now he reached the homeland!

To men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who were grabbing a handful of soil of the fatherland, overcome with emotion, he spoke:

"Comrades, we've returned home at last!" These words of his were, indeed, a poetical expression epitomizing all victories. His men hugged each other and leapt for joy. Tears of emotion ran down everyone's cheeks.

October 14, 1945! At the public plaza at the foot of the Moranbong hill a Pyongyang mass meeting was arranged to welcome the triumphal homecoming of the General.

The meeting place was thronged with people numbering 100,000.

The meeting began at one p.m.

General Kim Il Sung appeared on the rostrum.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!", "*Manse* (hurrah), *manse*!"

Rousing cheers burst forth in a sea of rolling flowers.

The General, the sun of the nation, whom the Korean people greet for the first time in their history of 5,000 years!

The General, the sun of the nation, who has brought to this land the dawn of rebirth, putting an end to the tragedy of national distress!

The General smiled broadly, waving his hand in response to the cheering crowds.

His face beamed with a genial smile, presented with fragrant bouquets by little girls. His face brightened with tenderness, his ardour and wisdom promising the happiness to be enjoyed by the nation.

Legend has it that once he throws a sharp look, any formidable enemy perishes like dying grass in autumn and that when he smiles, even a dead tree sprouts and blossoms. Endowed with such an extraordinary influencing power, the great leader now returns the salute of the people, smiling. His smile is indeed a smile of the nation and a blessing for the people.

The cheering crowds were moved to tears.

Presently General Kim Il Sung delivered his historic speech:

Our people have won liberation and freedom, emerging from 36 years of darkness, and fatherland, the land of 3,000 ... begun to shine with hope ... the bright rising sun.

The time has come when ... Korean people have to ... strength and advance to ... build a new, democratic ... Those with strength, let ... strength; those with knowledge, ... let them give knowledge; with money, let them give ... All people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy, must unite closely in ... efforts to make our fatherland a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

The General ended his speech, which touched the hearts of the masses, with the slogan "Long live Korean independence!"

Another burst of cheers "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" shook the meeting place which had been quiet till then. The acclamation was a manifestation of the boundless love and regards of the entire Korean people for their respected, and beloved leader.

Reporting on the meeting fervently welcoming his triumphal return home, **Pyongyang Minbo**, a newspaper of that time, said under the block letter title "Cheers of the 400,000 people shaking the land of golden tapestry":

"Pyongyang has a long history of 4,000 years, its population being as many as 400,000. Has there ever been a day when so many people got together?

Has there ever been such a significant gathering?...

The meeting was historically important and the attendants were deeply moved, especially because General Kim Il Sung, the great patriot of Korea and the hero produced by Pyongyang, personally extended his gentle and warm greetings to the masses and addressed them encouraging words... When General Kim Il Sung whom the Korean people had revered most and awaited eagerly made his appearance on the rostrum, enthusiastic cheers broke out and all the crowds shed silent tears, overjoyed."

This was how General Kim Il Sung offered his first greetings to the entire Korean people after his triumphal return to the homeland.

Historic Site of Victorious Battle for National Liberation

Sometime ago I joined in a group of study-visit to the old battlefields associated with the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On arrival at Unggi located in the northernmost tip of Korea, we proceeded to Sosura, the historic spot where the Korean People's Revolutionary Army fought a victorious battle against the Japanese imperialist troops in the sacred war for national liberation.

As we feasted our eyes on the town of Sosura where a new, happy life is blooming, our minds went back to the people before liberation of the country.

In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors, engrossed in the war of aggression on the continent, turned it into a "fortress". They robbed the people of their property indiscriminately and arrested and killed those who went against the grain even a bit.

Indeed, Sosura was ridden by the Japanese devils.

On August 9, 1945, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the order to all units under the KPRA to take part in the final battle to liberate the country.

Under his order one unit, moving like the wind, liberated Unggi in an instant and demolished the Japanese imperialist troops at Sosura.

Explaining the fierce battle in those days, our guide said:

The KPRA unit which had liberated Unggi attacked Sosura the following day on the basis of informations collected by scouts.

At the time the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops maintained a stiff resistance behind well-equipped defences.

The nine KPRA men volunteered as a storming corps. They forced their way unnoticed toward the enemy pillbox.

At this moment the enemy detected them and frantically fired their heavy machineguns.

One of the KPRA men infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung darted toward the enemy's pillbox with lightning speed under the rain of bullets and hurled handgrenades at the pillbox.

It exploded with terrible sound. The KPRA men lost no time to charge the enemy's trenches and wiped out the enemy in a flash.

Listening to the guide, we looked around the old battle field of Sosura with deep emotion and left there for Unggi.

We got to the historic spot associated with the revolution, from which we could command the view of the entire town.

Then we were guided to a log cabin. According to the guide this cabin was used as a contact place by the members of the small groups sent into the homeland.

In August 1940, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting at Hsiaohaerhpaling, at which he made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and on this basis set forth the *Juche*-based strategic policy to make full preparations for the final victory —the liberation of the country.

Upholding this policy many small units of the KPRA carried on brisk activities crossing and recrossing the Tuman-gang River, till the day of the country's liberation in August 1945. The log cabin was used at that time.

There was a big rock lying near the entrance to the log cabin.

The guide said that the rock was used for a spot to hide the weapons and the informations collected by scouts as well as for a contact place.

From this point the informations obtained in Rajin, Yujin, Unggi and other parts of the country were sent to the guerilla base.

The members of the KPRA small groups, with the hill behind Unggi as a stronghold, conducted the energetic political work, harassed the enemy behind his back and conducted the bold scouting activities for the purpose of hastening the great event of the country's liberation.

Thinking quietly the impressive stories of the historic spot associated with the revolution, we made our way toward the lower reaches of the Tuman-gang River.

Having reached a delta which borders China and the USSR, we came to a halt before a big monument. The inscription on it said that here in June 1942, a small unit of the KPRA had annihilated the Japanese imperialist police and army.

In the first half of the 1940's, the guide said, a large number of small units of the KPRA passed by the delta to conduct their activities.

One day in June 1942, a small unit encountered with the Japanese police and army on their way back to their unit from the reconnoitering mission.

The Japanese garrison troops, police and even civilian guards swooped down on the small unit stubbornly.

The brave KPRA men mowed down the oncoming enemies in reliance of the poplar trees and rocks.

The battle became fiercer with the passage of time. Bullets ran out. With a heroic resolve, the small-unit members jumped off from the cliff down into the Tuman-gang River.

They did so, thinking that they even had no right to die unless they discharged their duties.

The enemy's bullets rained down on the river from atop the cliff.

At that moment the heavy machineguns of another KPRA unit came from the opposite bank of the river and mowed down the hateful enemies.

In this way the courageous and dauntless members of the small unit never failed to carry out under any condition the revolutionary task assigned them by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Tuman-gang River was quietly flowing as ever, carrying rich memories of the revolutionary forerunners who waged the unflinching struggle at the risk of their lives for the restoration of the lost country and freedom and liberation of the people.

"How sagacious the revolutionary fighters were! We must also become the revolutionary fighters who remain loyal to the great leader, from generation to generation, following their example!" With this firm resolve, we continued our tour along the route soaked with the blood of the revolutionary forerunners.

Kim Gwang Su

"LONG LIVE PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG!"
"WONDERFUL, JUCHE-BASED ART!"

Our Mansudae Art Troupe Puts on the Stage Revolutionary Opera "The Flower Girl" amid Stormy Acclamation in Japan

Our Mansudae Art Troupe, which gripped the hearts of 11 million Tokyoites and caused immense sensation among them with its song and dance pieces, put on the stage the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl", an immortal classic, from August 4 to 6 at the Tokyo House of Culture.

This opera proved a success as it attracted the keen attention and received enthusiastic welcome from the people and broad public circles in Japan.

The curtain rose with the title "'The Flower Girl', Revolutionary Opera Based on the Immortal Classic 'The Flower Girl'" projected on the background of the stage. The moment the audience broke into wild applause.

Sometimes they shed tears or burst into laughter as the story of the opera developed, watching every movement of the heroines.

Moved to tears, they shouted at the top of their voices "Long live President Kim Il Sung!" after the curtain dropped, to express their inestimable reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, who fathered the great *Juche* philosophy and propounded the immortal *Juche*-based idea and theory on literature and art which led to the production of such an ever-famous classic masterpiece as the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl". And they flocked to the orchestra pit and exclaimed "Wonderful!" "Yours is on the highest level and deserves the greatest admiration!" with a request to shake hands with actors or actresses.

The opera moved them in the depths of their hearts and won their approval, because it reached the highest level of opera as an integrated art and depicted with the immortal artistic representation the demands of the time and the people and the truth of life.

"The Juche-based Art Flowering in Korea, a Genuine People's Country, Serves as a Real Weapon of Defending Man's Independent Character"

This opera left a deep impression on the minds of the Japanese people for it gave a perfect representation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-based thought on literature and art, the thought that the art should be made a genuine art of mankind.

Kenkichi Nakamura, a member of the "Study Group of the Works of Kim Il Sung" in Tokyo, said:

"The *Juche* philosophy originated by great President Kim Il Sung has scientific profundity and actual strength. So, it has become the faith of mankind in the 20th century, the philosophy which all the revolutionaries, researchers, politicians, businessmen and men of culture are learning from. This has glaringly been proved by the enthusiastic response of the audience to the revolutionary opera which fully embodies in itself the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK."

"The *Juche*-based art created by President Kim Il Sung and flowering in Korea, a genuine people's country", noted a teacher Oisawa, "serves as a real weapon of defending man's independent character. 'The Flower Girl' is one of the most powerful weapons of that kind."

Tetsu Tokuyama, metal worker in Tokyo, remarked:

"President Kim Il Sung liberated Korea by dealing crushing blows at our disgraceful Japanese imperialists. He is an outstanding military strategist and great artist without an equal in the world. It is obvious that in this work permeated with the lofty spirit the man is defended and the road of revolutionary struggle is shown because it is a work of the country guided by the great *Juche* philosopher. I cordially wish good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant leader of the world working class."

A student named Hiromi Yamanouchi, gave vent to his irresistible admiration, exclaiming:

"Wonderful, really wonderful! This *Juche*-based art! The *Juche*-based art of socialist Korea is indeed as bright as the sunbeam."

"The Gun Report in Korea Which Heralds the Revolution in Opera Opened Up a New Era in the Development of Art of Mankind"

Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, observed:

"It will be no exaggeration to use the words of the highest praise applicable to the most ideal art for this revolutionary opera. The quintessence of the *Juche*-based art created by most respected President Kim Il Sung finds its embodiment in the revolutionary opera 'The Flower Girl'.

"We regard this successful work as a revolutionary masterpiece because it is pulsating with the noble character and spirit of the Korean people who have won successive victories in the revolution and construction and we see with joy the pyramid of originality and creativeness built by the Korean artists in opera art. It was from seeing the performance that I realized clearly the correctness of the conception of President Kim Il Sung on combining ideological content with artistic value. And I was truly fascinated by the beautiful melody of the Korean music."

Shinichiro Tomonaga, ex-Chairman of the Japan Science Council, said in an emphatic tone:

"Mt. Fuji in Japan cannot be compared with the Korean art in height, no matter how high, and the Pacific Ocean cannot be compared either with the Korean art in depth, no matter how deep. The Western-styled art is withering away, but the Korean art shines like the rising sun. We've got to go to Korea if we want to appreciate the genuine art."

Hashimoto, a young member of the Japanese National Organization of Workers' Literature and Art, stressed:

"The gun report in Korea, an art-flourishing country, that heralds the revolution in opera opened up a new era in the development of art of mankind."

Governor of Tokyo Ryokichi Minobe said:

"The Korean opera is quite different from the Western opera because it has been created on the basis of the *Juche* idea of respected President Kim Il Sung.

Michiko Watanabe, Director of the Women's Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"'The Flower Girl' is a revolutionary opera instilling the truth of the revolution deep into the hearts of people more convincingly than a hundred, nay, a thousand words."

Yasunobu Kurige, assistant professor of Senshu University, said:

"It is a matter of greatest honour to have seen the revolutionary opera of new style in which music, dance and decor are all consummated on the highest level."

"I've Seen Genuine Art of Korea, the Art in Which the Clear Spirit of the Nation Is Alive"

The Korean citizens of different sections in Japan, who saw the opera, joined in unstinted praise for its high artistic value and rich ideological content, with words of great admiration.

A Korean surnamed Choe remarked:

"As I saw the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe I realized deep in my heart that the genuine motherland of the Korean people is the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung."

Kim Chol Min, a Korean assistant professor of a Japanese university, said:

"South Koreans decry the art of the north as a purely political propaganda. But, I've found it a true art, an art in which politics and art are perfectly blended together.

"The performance convinced me that the Mansudae Art Troupe is the first-rate art troupe well representing Korea in art, ideology and morality, and no one can deny this."

A small trader, who came to Japan some time ago to be reunited with his son as he was unable to get along in south Korea, had this to say:

"It is for the first time for me to see the genuine art of Korea, the art in which the clear spirit of the nation is alive. By seeing the art alone, I can easily tell which government is patriotic and popular."

Winding up the first part of its schedule in Tokyo, the Mansudae Art Troupe will visit major cities of Japan.

BUMPER CROP VISITS OUR SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

Brilliant Fruit Borne under the Rays of the Theses

An unprecedented bumper year has come to our socialist countryside which is flourishing under the bright rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A rich year haf come all over the country—plains, intermediary zones and mountain areas.

A great upsurge is being effected in all spheres of agricultural production—grain crops, vegetables, fruit, animal products, cocoons, etc.

Vegetables did well. The greengroceries in towns and workers' districts were supplied with a large quantity of fresh vegetables from early spring and they are now provided with greens plus various kinds of fruit.

Rice holding a great proportion in the grain production of our country, maize and all other grain crops are now growing ripe. A good harvest is expected.

The Changchon plain of the Sadong district, Pyongyang, has also been visited by a fruitful year. In paddies rice is growing well.

On this plain the per *chongbo* output of rice is expected to reach 6.2 tons on the average and in some places 7 to 8 tons. The per *chongbo* output of maize is expected to be 5.4 tons at minimum.

In the vast Ryongchon plain, a granary in the west coast of our country, and in Mundok County producing 100,000 tons of grain, the per *chongbo* output of rice is estimated to be more than 7 tons on the average.

Double cropping has also been done well. After gathering five tons of wheat per *chongbo* as beforecrop, the Samsong Co-op Farm in Chunghwa County sowed maize. It now envisages 3 tons of maize harvest per *chongbo*.

The rapid growth of agricultural production in our country is a demonstration of the incomparable superiority of our socialist rural economic system ever-prospering under the rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" put forward by the leader. With the vigorous stepping up of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in our countryside under the sagacious guidance of the leader, the positions of our Party in the countryside have been solidified as firm as a rock, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy strengthened incomparably and agricultural production is increasing consistently on the basis of science and technology.

The rich harvest this year owes to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's scrupulous guidance of the rural economy and to the devoted labour struggle of our working people who have risen up vigorously as one to implement his teaching.

In his New Year address, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This year all the Party members and working people should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, and thus achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan."

From the outset of the year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited numerous villages and indicated the most correct direction and the way to bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production by successfully carrying out the tasks advanced in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". He helped the co-op farmers solve the knotty problems and showed profound solicitude for them with fatherly affection.

Upholding the leader's teaching to bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production this year, our working class turned out tractors, lorries and other farm machines, chemical fertilizers and various insecticides in large quantities and sent them to the countryside before the spring ploughing.

With untiring revolutionary zeal our agricultural working people who are well aware of their being responsible for the agricultural production of the country rose up as one and did all farm work effectively in good time.

Upholding the Party's policy on doing farm work scientifically and technically, our agricultural working people widely introduced the achievements of modern agricultural science into production, established a better scientific farming system and did all farm work minutely according to the technical regulations.

This year they sowed the rice paddies with seed tested through several years of experiments. In particular, they bred the young rice plants stoutly and bedded them out in good time to see them grow well.

And this year all the working people helped the co-op peasants in rice transplanting and weeding with might and main.

Filled with the joy of bumper year, all the agricultural working people are now vigorously pushing ahead with their farm work. They are firmly resolved to consolidate the great successes attained this year and effect a new upswing in socialist rural construction and agricultural production as a whole by thoroughly embodying the programmatic teaching given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent national meeting of activists in the domain of agriculture.

Kim Su Yon

Maize Is Also Abundant

Maize, the king of dry field grain, also did well. Every plant carries two or three ears of maize as big as forearm.

In our country almost all processes of dry field farming including that of maize have completely been mechanized and a scientific manuring system established thoroughly.

An effective use of the existing dry-field irrigation has brought about a good harvest in spring crops.

Great successes have also been attained in maize cultivation. The Songhak Co-op Farm in Unjon County envisages over 6 tons of maize harvest per *chongbo*.

Branches Are Heavily Laden with Fruit

A rich year of apple has also come to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching to launch an all-people movement for planting orchards, at the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held in April, 1961. With the successful implementation of his teaching, every hill-side of our country has turned into an orchard where all kinds of fruits thrive.

While raising fruit trees in all sincerity from early spring, our agricultural working people have actively introduced new *Juche*-based methods of pomiculture. As a result all fruit trees have grown healthily and each orchard looks like a flower garden now.

The Pyongyang Fruit Farm carried out its plan for growing cherry, apricot and peach at 150 per cent, 107 per cent and 112 per cent respectively. This fruit farm has already produced thousands of tons of fruit this year.

As for autumn fruits, it is expected that this farm will overfulfil the pear production plan by 100 per cent and the apple production plan by 10 per cent as compared with last year.

Rich Harvest of Vegetables

This year we reaped an extremely good harvest of vegetables from our socialist co-operative fields.

This is thanks to the profound care and solicitude of the fatherly leader to improve the dietary life of the people and supply more subsidiary food to them.

Taking into consideration the natural and climatic conditions and specific features of farm land in our country, he put forward a policy of cultivating vegetables in an industrial method and gave personal guidance on the spot.

A water-sprinkling irrigation system has thus been introduced in all the vegetable plots to enable vegetables to grow green, unaffected by any severe drought.

In particular, with the successful implementation of the leader's programmatic teaching to increase the per *chongbo* output of vegetables by introducing advanced methods of vegetable growing—specialization, intensification, multiple cropping and growing a greater variety, we had a rich harvest of vegetables for March and April. The vegetable harvest for August and September also promises a plentiful one.

The Changchon Co-op Farm in the Sadong district, Pyongyang envisages 290 tons of vegetables per *chongbo*.

This is the vast Ryongchon plain, a granary in the western coast of our country. A "sea" of rice plants has been formed on the wide plain. Such an abundant year has never visited this plain before. The farmers would not leave their fields, overjoyed with the coming rich harvest

Japanese Authorities and South Korean Fascist Bandits Cannot Escape Responsibility for Abduction of Kim Dae Jung

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Says

If the Japanese authorities and the south Korean rulers do not take proper steps concerning the case of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung in defiance of the unanimous denunciation of the entire Korean people, Japanese people and progressive people of the world, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

So stressed the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement issued on August 10 in denunciation of the south Korean fascist bandits who sent special agents and kidnapped Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure staying in Japan.

All facts show that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was not a mere terrorist act of the south Korean special agents but a premeditated act of suppression closely connected with the treacherous plots of the south Korean fascist bandits to create "two Koreas" and a desperate attempt to put down a tendency to the reunification of the country by all means, the statement noted, and said:

They sent special agents even to Japan and stretched their tentacles of bestial terrorism to the democratic figure living there in exile. This shows what ferocious rogues the fascist bandits of south Korea are.

The recent case was committed in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo, the capital of Japan what they call a "law-governed state," against the democratic figure of south Korea living in exile, who should have been under the protection of the Japanese authorities. This shows that Japan is a lawless land and the Japanese authorities are in collusion with the fascist bandits of south Korea.

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese authorities are joining hands with the traitorous forces of south Korea, the statement noted, and continued:

This is because the Japanese militarists are leaving no stone unturned to realize their wild ambition of reinvading south Korea and have the common interest with the traitorous forces in stamping out the patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea and blocking the road of national reunification.

Now the Japanese reactionaries pretend to know nothing about the truth of the case though they had a finger in the pie and, furthermore, are shamelessly employing the double-faced tactics, staging a clumsy drama together with the special agents of south Korea in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the case onto the DPRK.

The Japanese reactionaries and the fascist bandits of south Korea must clearly know that with no machinations can they shirk their responsibility and their trick will only invite greater indignation and denunciation of the Korean people, Japanese people and progressive public circles of all countries of the world.

The statement stressed:

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities bring to light the truth of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, at an early date, save and protect him and severely punish the criminals involved.

The south Korean authorities must put an immediate end to the most vicious fascist atrocity of shadowing democratic figures striving for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and of arresting and persecuting them not only in south Korea but in foreign countries.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have concluded aggressive "pacts" and "treaties" with the traitorous puppet clique of south Korea with a view to perpetuating their occupation of south Korea ever since they occupied it. One of them is the so-called "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" rigged up on August 8, 1953, twenty years ago.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The 'ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact' is an aggressive pact which allows U.S. imperialism to obstruct the peaceful reunification of our country and interfere in our domestic affairs. It is a glaringly country-selling pact under which the Syngman Rhee clique sell the southern half of our country to the U.S. bandits."

As pointed out by the leader, this criminal "pact" is an utterly aggressive and country-selling one that aims to legalize the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, scrap the Korean Armistice Agreement and ignite again an aggressive war in Korea.

Article 4 of the "pact" stipulates that south Korea shall grant the United States the right to deploy the latter's ground, naval and air forces in the former's territory and in its vicinity and the latter shall acquire that right, and article 6 provides that this "pact" shall be valid "for an indefinite period." These two articles allow the U.S. imperialists to keep their aggressor troops stationed in south Korea as long as they like and turn its whole territory into their military base.

Besides, article I is so worded as to enable the U.S. imperialist aggressors to take military action in "support" of south Korea at any time they deem it necessary, under the pretext of the "threat of attack from the outside" or "communist menace" and to suppress the south Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and democracy.

As seen above, the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" aims to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, outrageously interfere in the domestic affairs of Korea and unleash another war. It runs entirely counter to the unanimous will of the Korean people and their national interests and, furthermore, flagrantly infringes on the Armistice Agreement itself which envisages the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. So, the pact is illegal in every respect.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, without quitting south Korea, have committed more than 124,800 cases of crimes and violations of the Armistice Agreement against the northern half of our Republic on the ground and the sea and in the air in the past 20 years following the ceasefire, only counting the cases against which our side has lodged protest.

Facts show that as long as this aggressive "pact" designed for perpetual occupation of south Korea and provocation of a new war in Korea is allowed to remain in force, peace cannot be preserved and consolidated in Korea nor its independent, peaceful reunification be attained.

The U.S. imperialists must abrogate forthwith the criminal "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," a stumbling block to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and a target of bitter denunciation by the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, and pull out of south Korea.

In order to reject the outside forces and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean authorities must repeal the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" and all other military "treaties" and "agreements" concluded with foreign countries and declare them null and void.

The north-south joint statement envisaging the termination of foreign intervention in Korea and the settlement of the question of its reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was announced and the dialogue between the north and the south is in progress in Korea. At such a time the U.S. imperialists are trying to take hold on south Korea permanently as their colony and military base using it as an important stronghold to prop up the system of their colonial rule which is totally collapsing in Asia.

Especially after our new five-point programme for national reunification was made public the U.S. imperialist aggressors became ever more malicious in their manoeuvres for perpetual occupation of south Korea.

A glaring proof of this is furnished by a series of jargon of Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State, at the talks held in Seoul with the person in high authority in south Korea in July this year. As already reported, at the talks he said that the United States "actively supports" the "two Koreas" line mentioned in the so-called "special statement on the foreign policy for peaceful unification," considering it realistic. Moreover, he "reaffirmed" that the U.S. will keep its aggressor troops stationed in south Korea in compliance with the "ROK-U.S. defence commitments" and raved that it will try to "do its best" in order to "push forward the programme for modernization" of the south Korean army.

Not only that. Professor Robert, a U.S.-hired trumpeter, visited south Korea last month and prattled that the U.S. will do all it can to implement the treaty concluded with the "ROK," keeping its troops in south Korea independently of the UN. This clearly revealed the U.S. imperialist aggressive scheme to seize hold of south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have kept south Korea under their illegal occupation over a period of nearly 30 years. But due to the protest and denunciation by all the peoples in Korea and elsewhere in the world they find it impossible to invent any pretext for staying on in south Korea. So, they try to stem the trend of the times on the strength of such an extremely aggressive, criminal fraudulent instrument as the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact." This is as ridiculous as a drowning mad dog tries hard to catch at a straw.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, once again looking squarely at the fast changing situation of today, must abrogate the aggressive, reactionary "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," withdraw at once their troops from south Korea and give up their manoeuvres of aggression and intervention against our country.

Even the helmet of the "UN forces" they have worn and the illegal "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" rejected by all the Korean people can never help them find an excuse or reason for remaining in south Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves which no one is allowed to meddle in.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately renounce their wild designs to realize their foul aggressive ambition by keeping south Korea under their permanent occupation and creating two Koreas. They must get out of south Korea at once, taking off the helmet of the "UN forces" and bringing all their lethal weapons with them.

Kim Un Myong

Our Art Troupe Win the Most Prizes and Medals at 10th World Festival of Youth and Students

At the 10th World Festival of Youth and Students which opened in Berlin on July 28 the youth and students art troupe of our country gave art performances in a number of festival celebrations. Each time, the presentation was greeted with a storm of cheers from the audience and produced a big sensation among them.

All those who saw our art troupe's performances highly acclaimed the Korean art as "the pinnacle of art in the world" and "the only art representing the present age".

A young man from Africa expressed his impression:

"The *Juche*-based art of Chollima Korea which has come into full bloom under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung has no equal in the world. The Korean art is an eternal beacon standing high on a new foundation of human art."

An art critic named Florine said:

"The Korean art wrought a miracle never known in the annals of human art.

"It is true that the age of 'Hamlet' and 'Othello' has been called a golden age of art. But, a new era of revolutionary art serving the working people has started with the art of Korea which created 'Azalea of the Fatherland' and 'Snow Falls.'

"The festival has become a stage demonstrating the Korean art and a school for the young artists of the world to learn the Korean art."

Our youth and students art troupe went on with its performance at theatres and on open-air stages and participated in the contests of the festival.

It presented fine works in the respective contests.

The art group of Korean youth and students in Japan took part in the festival together with its counterpart from the homeland in the name of the youth and students art troupe of the DPRK.

The revolutionary art of Chollima Korea which is in full blossom thanks to the *Juche*-based thought of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art and under his wise guidance was highly appraised in the respective art contests of the festival.

Members of the International Jury described our art as the most revolutionary art best in artistic quality and expressed thanks for the presentation of our excellent entries for the festival contests.

According to the results announced by the jury, our youth and students art troupe carried off 42 honourable prizes and medals in stage art, 20 in fine art, 3 in photography, 65 in all.

The art group of Korean youth and students in Japan also chalked up signal results. They presented the song-and-dance "Our Pride Is Boundless", vocal solo "We Will Add Lustre to the Honour of Our Own Country", and solo dance "Drum Dance", all of which won honourable prizes and medals. Besides, they obtained seven honourable prizes and medals—six in fine art and one in photography.

Through the festival our youth and students art troupe demonstrated once again to the world the *Juche* art which has come into full bloom under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On August 5, a grand closing ceremony of the festival was held at the Marx-Engels Square in Berlin.

Our youth and students delegation took an active part in different solidarity meetings, forums and seminars according to the plan of the festival and arranged meetings with progressive youth and students of various countries to strengthen militant solidarity, friendship and unity with them. Furthermore, its activity gave them a deeper understanding of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and increasingly deepened their profound respect and reverence for him.

Aggressive Country-Selling "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact"

Kim Dae Jung Taken to His House from Japan

CRIME OF PAK JUNG HI GANGSTERS AND JAPANESE REACTIONARIES BROUGHT TO FULL LIGHT

The atrocious crime of the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderous special agents who, in collusion with the Japanese militarists, abducted Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, on August 8 at the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo has been brought to full light.

According to a report from Seoul, Kim Dae Jung was taken to his house in Seoul, at 10:20 on the night of August 13, 5 days after he had been kidnapped by south Korean gangsters.

His hands were bandaged, the right part of his lips was broken and the left side of his eyebrow bruised. This evidently showed that he had been bound and beaten by murderous hooligans.

Kim Dae Jung met over 100 newsmen who rushed to his house at 10:50 that night, and exposed in detail how he was kidnapped and taken to his house.

According to him, on August 8, he met at the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo a certain Ryang, the leader of the south Korean Democratic Unification Party and a certain Kim, member of the "national assembly" from this party, and had a lunch with them.

After 1:30 p.m. when he came out of the room, he was seized by 5 hooligans, anaesthetized and taken in an elevator to the basement by them. Besides south Korean special agents, there were two Japanese couples among his abductors. Kim Dae Jung cried, but they were indifferent to his cry. And he was taken to a car.

His eyes, mouth, and ears were stuffed with packing tape, he was bound hand and foot and he was allowed only the "freedom" to breathe. And then he was taken to somewhere.

He said that Japanese police did not check even once the car carrying him while it was running more than 600 kilometres on the road beyond the boundary of Tokyo metropolis for 5 to 6 hours.

Exposing this fact, Kim Dae Jung said that if the Japanese police had checked even once the car while it was running the long distance, as it did other cars, the abduction by the gangsters would have been disclosed.

In the car the special agents savagely beat him on the abdomen, legs and other parts of his body. He arrived at a place looking like a port near Osaka. There he was taken aboard a motorboat and later a big ship of some 1,000 h.p.

He landed on a shore after having a hard time of it aboard the ship for 3 days from August 9 to 11. Kim Dae Jung had been bound to a big rock which looked weighing 50 kg in the ship. He was forced to land in a place which seemed to be on the southern coast of south Korea, and was carried by a car for 2 days. The gangsters looked well-trained young people with a strong physique. They said that they were acting "on the orders of the superior".

As their original plan to secretly dispose of Kim Dae Jung went amiss and the case created a great sensation and evoked public wrath and denunciation at home and abroad, the gangsters were compelled to set him free alive.

Upon hearing the news that Kim Dae Jung was taken to his house, opposition party members came to the house that night and chatted with him in an atmosphere of surging indignation and wrath against the criminals and feeling of relief for his safety.

Synchronizing with his arrival in Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits continued a scheme to veil their brutal crime of abduction committed in conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries.

They proclaimed a so-called "special alert" at 2 hours on the morning of August 14 and intensified "check-up and search" in and around Seoul by mobilizing all policemen under the Seoul police bureau. Especially they set up four barricades on the roads to the house of Kim Dae Jung and deployed large numbers of policemen to suppress people and keep them away from him.

It goes without saying that this racket designed to make it appear as if they work to "protect" the safety of Kim Dae Jung and arrest the vanished criminals is part of the manoeuvres to put down the anti-"government" sentiments of the indignant people mounting higher with this case as an occasion.

20 South Korean Publishing Houses Closed Down

The south Korean authorities committed the fascist act of closing down by force more than 20 publishing houses in North Kyongsang Province on August 8, according to a report from Taegu, south Korea.

This fascist step is an extension of the suppression of the press intensified since the "law on the registration of publishing and printing houses" was revised for worse on the pretext of "establishing the revitalizing system".

Bigger Anti-Pak Jung Hi Forces Being Formed Abroad

Big organized forces opposed to the south Korean "regime" are being formed among Koreans residing in Japan and the United States, according to a foreign report from Tokyo on August 8.

The report said that "organized opposition to Pak Jung Hi of south Korea is slowly taking shape among overseas Koreans living in America and Japan" and "their voices will soon grow louder among the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and more than 100,000 persons of Korean descent in the United States."

"The increasing anti-Pak Jung Hi propaganda and lobbying activity in the United States and Japan" have been more briskly conducted, added the report.

According to reports, Korean nationals under the influence of the Mindan ("ROK" Residents Association in Japan) organized the "National Unity Council" and other fighting organizations and are conducting brisk political and press activities against the south Korean "regime," united around these organizations.

People of south Korean origin residing in the United States formed such organizations as the "April 19 Committee", "Committee for Democratization of South Korea" and "Committee of Koreans in the U.S. for the Acceleration of the Peaceful Reunification of the Country" and are valiantly carrying on activities against the Pak Jung Hi gang.

At the end of April this year, Korean nationals residing in New York and Washington held a demonstration along the main streets of New York shouting "down with Pak regime", "democratization of south Korea" and "promotion of peaceful reunification".

Besides, they have formed legal and illegal organizations and are energetically conducting a powerful political struggle in the form of meetings, demonstrations and press activities against the south Korean "regime" by rallying the masses.

Foreign reports put stress on the fact that the forces being formed abroad against the south Korean "regime" and their activities are coordinated with each other and have close ties among them.

Opposition of Korean nationals living abroad to the south Korean "regime" began to appear as the south Korean rulers strengthened the one-man dictatorship for long-term office and openly stepped up the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea, added foreign reports.

Friendship Visits

☆ The scientific-technical cooperation delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Meiczyslaw Kazmierczyk, Vice-Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology of Poland and Chairman of the Polish side, arrived here on August 7 by plane to attend the second meeting of the intergovernmental scientific-technical cooperation sub-committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic.

☆ Dhliwayo Saungweme John Masekesa, chief of the "Study Group of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of African students in Europe arrived in Pyongyang on August 7 by air.

☆ Mahendra Sen, Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who had been visiting our country as a delegate of the WFTU, left here on August 7 by plane.

☆ Kyuta Yamaguchi, Executive of the Japan-Korea Sports Exchange Promotion Federation, who had been visiting our country on the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee left here on August 7 by plane.

☆ H. Gunaratne, Director General of the Southeast Asian Regional Office of the World Health Organization, and his wife left here on August 7 by air after visiting our country.

☆ Wilfred Burchett, Australian writer-journalist, who had been visiting our country on the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union, left Pyongyang on August 7 by plane.

☆ The Japanese movie delegation led by Prof. Naosuki Togawa, movie critic, of the art faculty of the Nihon University, which had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Film Export and Import Corporation, left for home on August 7 by air.

"Masan Free Export Zone" in South Korea: Japanese Concession of Modern Fashion

The south Korean economy has now become more dependent on the Japanese militarists than ever as a result of their large-scale capital investment made under the spurious name of "economic cooperation".

Convincing proof of this is provided by the "Masan free export zone" controlled by the Japanese monopoly capitalists.

This zone which was marked off in 1970 had an area of only 200,000 *pyong* (66 hectares). As of the end of March 1973 there were 21 Japanese monopoly concerns.

They are granted privileges by the south Korean authorities in capital investment. On the strength of these privileges they bleed the south Korean people white and secure fabulous sum of profit.

With an eye to south Korea's cheap and plentiful labour they have established "employment agencies" and "technician training centres" there.

The workers employed by the Japanese monopoly concerns in that zone are compelled to do slave labour under the outrageous colonial labour management. Korean workers are paid as little as one-sixth of the wages of their Japanese counterparts. They are subjected to all descriptions of racial humiliation and maltreatment and are even forced to speak Japanese language in the factories. They are denied the elementary vital rights such as the rights of dispute, collective bargaining and strike under the authorized regulations.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists are allowed to buy the land in the zone dirt-cheap—at the price of less than one-tenth of that of the land in Japan. Moreover, they enjoy preferential treatment in using public establishments, electric power and waters for industrial use. Their charges are next to nothing, at that.

Japanese capitalists are almost exempt from customs and commodity taxes and granted the extraterritorial right in production activities. And their products are all exported.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists who have made inroad into south Korea are also permitted to make 100 per cent direct investment and more than 50 per cent in case of joint investment. For instance, 16 Japanese businesses in Masan hold 100 per cent of shares and the remaining five over 70 per cent.

Facts show patently that the "Masan free export zone" is a veritable Japanese concession of modern fashion.

The establishment of the concession fully reveals the Japanese militarists' audacious ambition to bring the south Korean economy under their sphere of economic influence.

They are brewing knavish plot to involve in their "Kansai economic sphere" the area on the south coast where more than 70 per cent of the south Korean industry is concentrated. The "Masan free export zone" serves the Japanese monopoly capital as a stronghold for its deeper penetration into south Korea.

The area has now expanded to 1.74 million *pyong* (574 hectares). Similar zones are scheduled to be marked off in Ryosu by this year and in Kunsan and other parts of south Korea in the future.

Their aim is to cover the whole territory of south Korea with the network of concession, and so completely control its economy.

The establishment of the concession is also a link of the Japanese militarists' plots to put south Korea under their military control using it as a stepping-stone.

No wonder that the reactionary Japanese government openly raved: "To occupy Masan is our policy indispensable for development of Korea. It can be used as a commercial port in peacetime and as a naval port in time of war. We should not miss the chance to take it over." This jargon fully discloses their sinister machination.

The policy of introducing foreign capital pursued by the south Korean authorities gives impetus to the Japanese militarists' scheme to control the south Korean economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

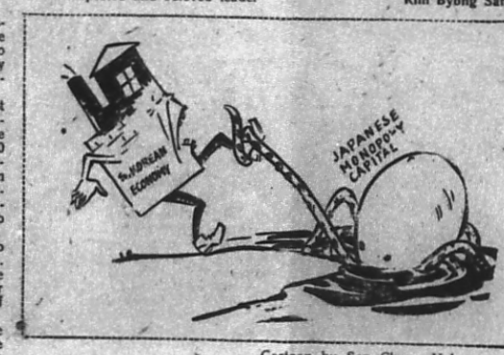
"The south Korean authorities, contrary to the will of the Korean people, are now trying to find a way out by bringing in foreign capital."

The south Korean authorities beg the Japanese monopoly business for a bigger investment, prattling that south Korea "has a favourable condition for a supply of cheap labour" and that they are willing to bring in any industry, whether it may cause pollution.

Behind their efforts to introduce foreign capital by selling land and sea concessions are their aims to "build up strength" in reliance upon this, "confront" us and thus prolong their life by keeping the country divided for ever and creating two Koreas.

But the collusion between the Japanese militarists and the internationally isolated south Korean authorities is encountered with the strong opposition of the entire Korean people and will be bound to fiasco.

Kim Byong Sam



Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Nixon's Nonsensical "Prescription"

According to a foreign news dispatch, Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, recently presented the so-called "energy message" to the Congress with a view to tiding over the serious crisis in the problem of power and fuel.

What he stressed in the message is that "government officials" should do their utmost to refrain from going on a business trip by car and that the speed of the car should be limited to cut down gasoline consumption by 5 per cent.

Even at the moment when Nixon presented the message to the Congress, U.S.-made planes, tanks and armoured cars were using hundreds of thousands of tons of gasoline for the purpose of killing people in Cambodia.

Compared with the absolute volume of energy expended for aggression and genocide, the amount of gasoline to be gained through the speed limit is next to nil. Therefore, such a step to tide over the grave crisis in the problem of power and fuel cannot be construed otherwise than a nonsensical "prescription".

An Utterly Corrupt Political Circle

The "Watergate" scandal is already known to the world. A dirty dog's fight is now going on within the ruling circles of the United States over this case.

According to a foreign news dispatch, the special committee of the U.S. Congress for the investigation of the "Watergate" scandal demanded Nixon, the main culprit, to produce the tape recordings of the secret talk and files of secret documents, the evidences of the scandal. When the demand was rejected, the committee took another countermeasure. It formally sent him a "written order" to produce those things. When this was also turned down, the committee went so far as to lay Nixon's case before the supreme court.

Nobody can make a hasty conclusion of how the dog's fight in the U.S. ruling circle over Nixon's scandal will develop.

But one thing is clear. The longer this unsightly political strife continues, the more glaringly the corruptness of U.S. imperialism on the skids will be revealed.

Kim Dong Ok

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